

DON'T LET YOUR WIFE BE A SQUAW—IT'S EXPENSIVE

By the time you pay for fuel, water, soap, bluing, wear and tear and DOCTOR'S BILLS, it costs you more to do your family washing at home than it does to do it the Troy (new price) WET WASH WAY.

WET WASH (Weighed Dry) Now Only 2½c Per Pound

(Except Mondays and Tuesdays. Then 3c.)

We call for clothes, they are washed, blued if necessary, wrung and returned ready to be hung on the line at your home. It cuts the wash-cost; it cuts out the slavery—TRY IT ONCE. IT WILL COST NOTHING unless you are satisfied.

THE TROY LAUNDRY

2538 WALL AVE. PHONE 2074. WE'LL CALL.

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
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No anonymous communications published.
William Glasman, Publisher.

WHY THE MEDIATORS WILL FAIL.

Carranza may accept the invitation of the South American mediators at Niagara Falls to participate in informal conference to compose the internal affairs of Mexico, but in the meantime the constitutional army will be instructed to go forward and not to stop until the City of Mexico is entered.

The Wilson administration is clinging to a false hope, when it expresses faith in the termination of hostilities before the victorious rebels humble Huerta by pulling that assassin from the presidential chair.

And when Carranza and Villa have triumphed, the need of mediation shall have passed, or at least the victors will be in no humor to have outsiders define for them a policy affecting the internal affairs of Mexico. Mediation, if unavailing as a power to bring the warring forces to accept an armistice, and to agree on a provisional government, has no mission, and evidently time is being wasted laboring to that end.

The constitutionalists would prove easy marks, if, after their long campaign and great sacrifices, they were to forfeit their military advantage and trust to the uncertainty of foreign diplomacy and internal palavers, accompanied by intrigue, to give them all they are asking.

The rebels seek to avenge the assassination of Madero; and they aim to administer a rebuke to the lauded aristocracy of Mexico calculated to impress the dominating class with the ability of the common people to throw off the yoke of tyranny which has been fastened on them. This cannot be accomplished by yielding to the overtures for peace prior to complete rebel victory.

There is too much duplicity in the average Mexican to allow one Mexican to trust the other. They must fight it out.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE IN TIME?

The Johnson-Moran fight in Paris has brought up the question as to the difference in time between Paris and Ogden. No other event, even a great disaster, would create so much interest here as to Paris' time in relation to Ogden, such is the all-absorbing importance of a conflict in which a dis-

reputable colored man and a white man who places himself on the same level are to meet and pummel each other until one or the other falls and remains down for the count of ten.

Ogden is in latitude 41 degrees and 59 minutes west and Paris is 12 degrees east of Greenwich. That makes approximately 124 degrees, or a little more than one-third the distance around the world, and, therefore, a little more than one-third of a day as measured in time, or about 8 hours and 16 minutes.

When the fight starts in Paris at 10:30, it will be 2:14 p.m. in Ogden, sun time. But as Ogden time is Denver time, the clocks in Ogden will show 2:42 p.m.

In figuring difference in time between places, all that is necessary is to consult a map, determine the number of degrees separating the points, and multiply the same by 4 to get the number of minutes. As each degree represents 4 minutes in time.

The earth makes a complete revolution every 24 hours, and as the earth is divided into 360 degrees, it must follow that each degree represents in time 24 divided by 360, or one fifteenth of an hour, which is 4 minutes.

This question of difference in time is asked us every day. With this explanation, any one should be able to make the computation and answer the query.

RIGHT OF PETITION FUNDAMENTAL.

The Helena Independent, a Democratic paper, is not in accord with President Wilson's policy of crying out against the big interests because they voice their grievances. That paper says the right to petition congress is fundamental, and declares:

"Care should be taken lest in standing up straight against unfair requests made by special privilege we do not lean backward so far we become out of plumb in another direction with the principles of a square deal. A case in point is the outcry against the bombardment of congress with letters and telegrams protesting against the enactment of any anti-trust legislation. There is nothing about such a campaign that should call for bitter denunciation or harsh names. Surely interests that are opposed to such legislation have a right to be heard and have a right to present their views to congress by letters and telegrams. There is nothing vicious about such methods; nothing subversive of representative government or offensive to the public. Organized labor, temperance organization, farmers' organizations and woman suffrage organizations conduct such campaigns and are not accused of 'plotting' or maintaining a pernicious lobby. The average congress-

LEADS AMERICAN PROCESSIONAL AT PEACE CENTENARY BALL IN LONDON

Four thousand dancers attended the brilliant ball and unique pageant in Albert Hall, London, to celebrate the Anglo-American peace centenary. Mrs. John Astor, the mother of Vincent Astor, led the American processional as "Columbia."



Mrs. John Astor leading American processional as "Columbia."

man would be at a loss if he did not receive his daily quota of mail urging this legislation and opposing that—nine-tenths of which mail is the result not of any spontaneity on the part of the writer but the result of the writer being asked by some one to write the letter. This is not lobbying. It is merely keeping down the postal deficit. Congressmen pay so little or no attention to this sort of thing, because it bears upon its face the trade mark of 'manufactured' sentiment. Let the manufacturers write form letters against anti-trust legislation; let them persuade others to write and even compose the dictation of the 'prayer from the hills.' It is when they resort to using Mulhalls, and members of congress and former 'whips of the house' to browbeat or deceive congress into action or inaction that they overstep the bounds of fair play, and come under the classification of pernicious lobbyists."

THE ELECTRIC POWER MONOPOLY.

An excellent review of the process of consolidation of electric plants in the intermountain country and the object of the combining of the power companies is presented in the last letter sent out by the National Copper bank, under date of June 26, from which we make the following extracts:

The Utah Power & Light company was created by D. C. Jackling, head of the Utah Copper company, which alone consumes 15,000 horsepower of energy. Mr. Jackling realized that the substitution of electricity for steam would show many economies provided an absolutely dependable service were established, an accomplishment only possible to an organization of great size and strength; on the other hand he knew that such a concern would not organize unless it were given advance assurances of large, fixed loads. Mr. Jackling not only gave such assurances, but took a leading part in the formation of the new company.

There was a large number of towns in this territory whose consumption of electric light and power for purely domestic uses was high. There were also canneries, flourmills, refrigerating plants and the like. These consumers were served by local power companies which had their source of supply in nearby streams and delivered energy over short transmission lines. Such companies were able to make fairly complete use of their developed power at all seasons of the year. But other power companies, possessing natural resources fully as valuable, were so far from markets offering a diversified demand for power that their operations were seriously hampered. The situation required not only that profitable employment be found for all this power, but that it be made available.

Consequently the first step of the Utah Power & Light company was the absorption and consolidation of the power and lighting concerns operating in this territory. Up to this date, every important Utah company except two, and we believe all but one of the southeastern Idaho companies, have been absorbed by the larger company. One concern has been substituted for nineteen.

As these companies were absorbed, the Utah Power & Light company proceeded with the utmost celerity to cast out all that was obsolete, and to standardize all plant and transmis-

sion equipment so as to make it possible to interchange power between the various plants. It coupled together the various sources of supply, and, with transmission lines of exceptional mileage and voltage, commenced the shifting of power to the markets demanding it. Furthermore, and of greater importance, the company began the development of new markets and new power requirements. In addition to the large volume of power consumed by the Utah Copper company (about 9000 kilowatts), other mining companies at Park City, Eureka, Bingham and elsewhere have arranged to change from steam to electric power. These changes came about naturally once there was in the field an aggressive concern large enough to guarantee perfectly continuous service.

In addition there are two interurban lines, a large plant, and many other industries, together consuming something like 6000 kilowatts. The lighting and heating requirements of 100 towns also take considerable power, though the amount is small compared with other classes of demand.

The most interesting, however, and ultimately the most important feature, in the estimation of the company itself, is the agricultural demand.

Large pumping plants have already been installed on the shores of Utah lake to supply the bench lands and also to maintain the normal flow of the Jordan river throughout the summer, thus providing a constant supply for the irrigation canals in Salt Lake valley.

The pumping idea has found further application in the Cache valley in northern Utah and in certain southern Idaho districts, where valuable lands have hitherto failed to reach their utmost productiveness because of the cost of erecting the dams and other works that are necessary in irrigation by gravity, or because of a shortage of water in the late summer. The Utah Power and Light company has been very active in the establishment of small pumping plants for the irrigation of some of these lands. The pumping units range from 40,000-acre districts down to the forty-acre field of the individual farmer.

Not only does the company furnish the power for pumping, but in the valley of the Bear river it furnishes the water as well. To make that possible, it has undertaken extensive work at Bear lake (a natural reservoir with a surface of 110 square miles, and lying partly in Utah and partly in Idaho), which will give to lands along the Bear river the summer use of a larger volume of water than has heretofore been available at that season.

If this big electric company makes possible the irrigating of large areas of land by supplying cheap power, then the fact that it approaches a monopoly can be overlooked.

THE WORLD'S MARKET NEWS

WALL STREET.

New York, June 27.—The two-hour session on the stock exchange today was barren of developments. Prices inclined slightly toward a higher level and the Claffin failure, with its attendant circumstances, appeared to be forgotten for the time. The market closed firm.

Good fractional gains were quite general in the early dealings on the stock exchange today, and the list bore further evidence of its disposition to break away from the apprehension caused by the Claffin failure. St. Paul was strongest of the representative shares and May department

stores was prominent in the special group, with an advance of 1-1/2. Unofficial reports from Washington to the effect that the eastern freight rates decision, now in the hands of the interstate commerce commission, would not be issued today, acted, however, as a deterrent on trading, which was dull and professional.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago, June 27.—Hogs—Receipts 11,000; market slow and steady. Bulk, \$8.25@8.40; light, \$8.10@8.40; mixed, \$8.05@8.42; 1-2; heavy, \$7.95@8.40; rough, \$7.95@8.10; pigs, \$7.30@8.15. Cattle—Receipts 200; market slow and steady. Beef, \$7.50@9.40; steers, \$6.90@8.20; stockers and feeders, \$6.15@8.15; cows and heifers, \$3.70@8.80; calves, \$6.75@9.85. Sheep—Receipts 5000; market steady. Sheep, \$5.40@6.30; yearlings, \$6.40@7.50; lambs, \$6.50@8.30; springs, \$6.75@9.35.

Kansas City Livestock.

Kansas City, June 27.—Hogs—Receipts 4500; market steady. Bulk, \$8.30@8.35; heavy, \$8.35@8.40; packers and butchers, \$8.25@8.40; light, \$8.25@8.30; pigs, \$7.50@8.00. Cattle—Receipts 100; market steady. Prime fed steers, \$8.75@9.25; dressed beef steers, \$7.60@8.60; western steers, \$6.25@8.75; southern steers, \$5.65@8.25; cows, \$4.25@7.50; heifers, \$6.50@9.00; stockers and feeders, \$5.50@7.50; bulls, \$5.55@7.00; calves, \$5.50@8.00. Sheep—Receipts 300; lambs, \$8.50@9.25; yearlings, \$6.25@7.0; wethers, \$4.85@6.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@7.00.

South Omaha Livestock.

South Omaha, June 27.—Hogs—Receipts 9000; market lower. Heavy, \$8.12 1-2@8.25; lights, \$8.12 1-2@8.22 1-2; pigs, \$6.50@7.50; bulk, \$8.12 1-2@8.15. Cattle—Receipts 100; market steady. Native steers, \$7.50@9.15; cows and heifers, \$5.75@8.25; western steers, \$7.50@9.00; calves, \$7.50@10.50. Sheep—Receipts none. Market steady. Yearlings, \$6.75@7.10; wethers, \$5.75@6.00; lambs, \$8.85@9.40.

CHICAGO GRAIN

Chicago, June 27.—Wheat advanced today as a result of heavy rains in the northwest and of complaints from that section that the spring crop was receiving entirely too much moisture. It was said conditions were such that rust might easily develop. Bearish cables had only a temporary effect. The opening, which was 1-4c off to 1-8c up, was followed by a rise all around.

Thought and damage reports from Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma brought about a rush of buying in corn. Reduced estimates of the Argentine surplus counted also against the bears. After opening 1-8 to 1-2@5-8c higher, the market continued to bulge.

Oats hardened with corn. Demand, however, was only fair. Although provisions at first showed a downward bent, the market later responded to the strength of grain. The most activity was in lard.

Attention to the fact that it has rained 24 out of 27 days this month all over the spring wheat region continued to uphold the market. Closing

SHACKLETON AND HIS FIRST ASSISTANT PLAN THEIR ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION



Sir Ernest Shackleton (left) and Frank Wild.

Sir Ernest Shackleton has appointed Frank Wild as, second in command of the new imperial trans-antarctic expedition, which starts from Buenos Ayres, South America, early in October. Shackleton and Wild have been busy with their plans, which they now announce are complete.

of careful investigations into the causes of dullness and precocity in children. Precocious children are, as a rule, heavier, and dull children lighter, than the average child of the same age. Precocious children are taller and have larger chests and wider heads than backward children. No child whose weight is below the normal standard for his age should be permitted to enter a high school grade that the average child of his age attends, except after such a physical examination as shall satisfy the physician that the child's strength is equal to the strain. Here, the connection between physical and mental conditions is very plain. Physical weakness often produces an abnormal mental state. In illness or convalescence, or when suffering from hunger and fatigue, most of us are more irritable than when we have our full strength. Selfishness, untruthfulness, ill-temper and the like very frequently have a pathological basis. This is so characteristically true that we may in most cases consider moral aberrations as conclusive evidence of some sudden moral discrepancy. Do not run for the rod, but for the physician; be careful what you call a "moral discrepancy." In nine cases out of ten, the so-called naughty child is only a normal child, and the fault lies not with him, but with you—who do not understand him, says The Mother's Magazine. The healthy child is usually active, noisy and boisterous. Beware of the quiet child who is so often praised and petted. Remember: Refinement and self-control must not be forced before their time. There are normally quiet children, to be sure, but the majority of quiet children are more or less abnormal. They are either dull, painfully precocious, diseased, fatigued or bored. Do not try to hasten your child's development; do not give him a hothouse culture; do not drive him; do not suppress his natural instincts. Be thankful, instead, for your noisy, healthy little savage.—Maximilian P. E. Grozmann.

MAKE CANDLES BURN LONG TIME.

To make the most of wax candles, put them in the refrigerator directly on a cake of ice and leave them there several hours, until they are thoroughly chilled. In the summer, it is well to leave them always in the refrigerator, for the waxen candles so that they bend and twist out of shape. The thorough chilling is especially desirable, however, because it really makes the candles burn longer.

Read the Classified Ads.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED

THE Officers of the Ogden Savings Bank are always pleased to confer upon friends of this institution the favor of cashing checks or giving them change for bills of large denomination.

We also take this opportunity of calling your attention to the fact that this bank welcomes small accounts as well as large, extending to its depositors uniform courtesy without regard to the size of their accounts. One dollar will do to start with.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid
on Savings

Compounded every 3 months.

OGDEN SAVINGS BANK

Capital & Surplus \$100,000.00
M.S. Browning John Watson L.R. Eccles Chas. H. Barton
President Vice Pres. Vice Pres. Cashier

CHAUTAUQUA TICKETS

If you wish to buy Chautauqua Tickets at reduced rates you must buy before

July 1st. The following are the duly authorized ticket sellers for Ogden and vicinity:

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| 1—Miss Lucile Wallace, 573 27th St. | 11—Miss Wallace, Harrisville—Miss Inga Shurtliff. | Miss Van Gorden, for Junior High School. |
| 2—Miss Lucile Wallace, 573 27th St. | Farr West—Mrs. Inga Shurtliff. | Miss Mattie Preshaw, Baptist Church. |
| 3—Miss Sarah M. Williams, 2229 Sarah Ave. | Lynn—Miss Paula Christensen. | Miss Fern Eggelston, Methodist Church, 924 Blinford Ave. |
| 4—Miss Charlotte Sanders, 2032 Ballentyne Ave. | North Ogden—Miss Pearl Jones. | Bert Foulger, Weber Academy. |
| 5—Mrs. T. R. Wheelight. | Home Culture Club—Miss Dora Smith, Carnegie Library. | Mrs. McGaw, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Simmons, Congregational Church. |
| 6—Miss Minnie Schott, School for the Deaf. | Secretary of Chautauqua Board, Dr. E. P. Mills, Lewis Building. | Officers of the Box Elder Sunday School Stake—Brigham, Whiard and Perry. |
| 7—Mrs. Jennie Gibson, 543 24th St. | Sidney C. Winters, 2530 Orchard Ave., Ogden High School, Presbyterian Church. | |
| 8—Mr. Soderquist, 7th St. | Elise Mourant, 438 17th St. | |
| 9—Mrs. Huffey. | Miss Katharine Falck, 2363 Jefferson. | |
| 10—Miss Sarah M. Williams. | | |